

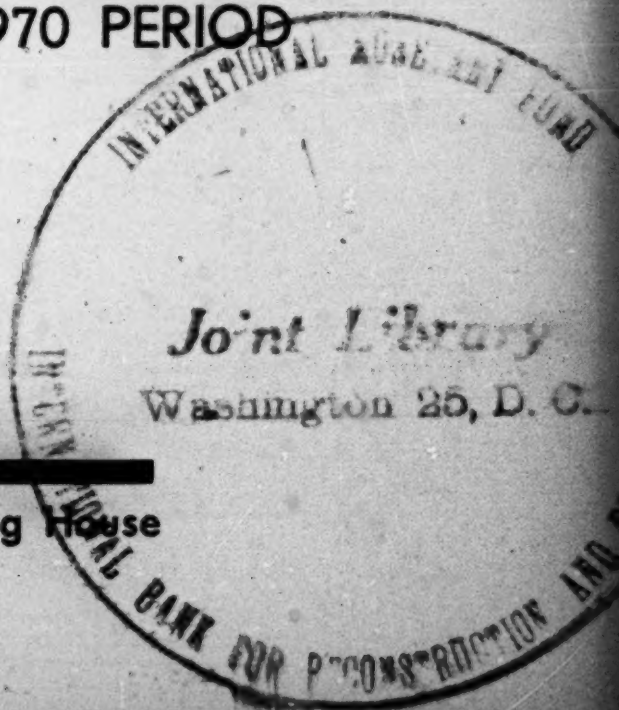
Ion Gheorghe Maurer

REPORT
ON THE DIRECTIVES
OF THE NINTH CONGRESS
OF THE
RUMANIAN
COMMUNIST PARTY
ON THE PLAN
FOR THE DEVELOPMENT
OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY
IN THE 1966-1970 PERIOD

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Workers of all countries, unite!

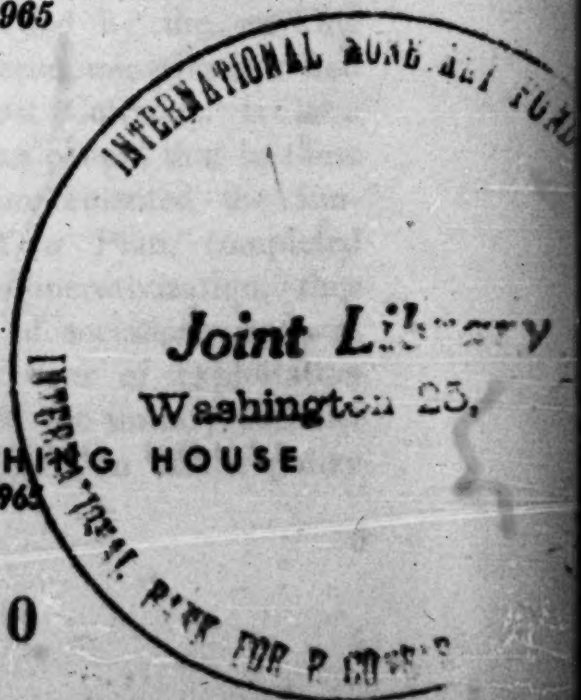
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Comrades,

The importance of the problems raised in the Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu, the prospects which this Report opens up to our country's continuous advance along the road of completing socialist construction, lend the Ninth Party Congress the character of a highly important event in the life of our Party, in the life of the Rumanian people.

The General Report makes a thorough-going analysis of the achievements recorded by the working people as well as of the socio-economic changes that have taken place since our last Congress. It is a matter of pride for the Rumanian people that in these years they have successfully implemented the fundamental targets of the Six-Year Plan, completed the process of agricultural co-operativization, thus bringing about the full victory of socialism in towns and villages, the abolition for ever of exploitation of man by man. The creation of the unitary socialist economy, the consistent implementation of the policy

of socialist industrialization, of the high-grade turning to account of natural resources, have given a mighty impetus to the development of the productive forces at a steady pace, to the continuous improvement of the material and spiritual life of the working people.

The essence of the revolutionary changes wrought by the Rumanian people finds its expression in the Draft of the new Constitution which defines our state as "a sovereign, independent and unitary state of the working people in towns and villages."

The foundation of our people's power is the fraternal worker-peasant alliance, the unshakeable unity of the working class — the leading class of society — the peasantry, the intelligentsia and the other categories of the working people, regardless of nationality, inspired by one and the same noble cause — the cause of building socialism and communism.

The successes scored by the Rumanian people in all fields, the fruits of their enthusiastic labour are due to the fact that they have followed and continue to follow confidently the policy of the Party, whose entire activity is guided by Marxist-Leninist teaching, creatively applied to the conditions specific to our country.

The steady strengthening of the Party as the leading force of the whole of our society is the guarantee for the fulfilment of the grand tasks of completing socialist construction. The Draft Rules of the Rumanian Communist Party, submitted for discussion to Congress, meet this requirement. They reflect the present stage of development of socialist construction, the growth of the Party's strength and maturity, the profound democracy of inner Party life, the active

participation of all Communists in elaborating and carrying out the policy of the Party.

The Draft Rules forcefully reassert the principle of collective work as the supreme principle of Party leadership. The great importance attached by our Party to the strict observance of collective work derives from the conception, verified by life itself, that it ensures the elaboration by Party bodies and organizations of the most judicious decisions and measures, as a result of collective thought and experience. At the same time, collective work is one of the mightiest instruments of constantly strengthening the monolithic unity and cohesion of the Party and its leading bodies.

The firm establishment of collective work as the supreme principle of leadership manifests its full significance not only in Party life, but also in the day-by-day activity of the Council of Ministers, of all state bodies, of public organizations, operating as a powerful factor of enhancing the efficiency of their complex and many-sided activity.

The General Report delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu provides a brilliant theoretic substantiation of the stand of our Party and state on problems concerning the relations between the communist and workers' parties, the relations between the socialist states, as well as on the other main issues of contemporary international life. This stand embodies the granite unity of views of the entire Party and meets with the unanimous approval of the Rumanian people, devoted soul and body to the cause of peace and socialism. Our Party and government perseveringly militate for strengthening the unity of the countries of the world socialist system, of the international

communist and workers' movement, they express their full solidarity with the national liberation struggle of the oppressed peoples, they act for the union of all the forces which declare for safeguarding peace. At the same time, we consistently promote the policy of peaceful coexistence with all countries, irrespective of their social system, on the basis of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, of equal rights and mutual advantage, of strict observance of every people's right of freely deciding their own fate, without any interference from outside.

Relying on the solid groundwork of achievements recorded so far, on the scientific and far-sighted approach to the questions of building the new system, the Report of the Central Committee sets the Party and the whole people a vast and mobilizing programme, covering all facets of social life, for socialist Rumania's development during the next five years.

Empowered by the Central Committee of the Party, allow me, Comrades, to submit for discussion by Congress the Report on the Draft Directives on the Development of the National Economy in the 1966—1970 period, which puts into concrete form the guiding lines of the Party's economic policy, outlined in the General Report which you have heard.

Worked out on the basis of the permanent recommendations of the leadership of the Party, following thorough and many-sided studies, with the participation of the most valuable staffs of central institutions, experts and scientists in the most varied fields of activity, the Directives will become, after their endorsement, the document which will guide within the next five years the work of economic construction

for the prosperity of socialist Rumania and for raising the people's living standards.

The Draft Directives have been worked out on the basis of an analysis of the achievements scored by our people so far in developing socialist economy and culture — which are a solid groundwork for new achievements, an abundant source of experience. It is with particular minuteness that the prospective possibilities and necessities of all branches and sectors of the national economy have been studied, new internal resources being spotlighted, whose turning to account can and must contribute to the continuously ascending and balanced advance at a sustained rate of the whole economy. In this way, the provisions of the new Five-Year Plan express the equilibrium between the objective requirements of development and the possibilities offered by the material resources of our economy.

For a month and a half, the Draft Directives have been discussed in the Party organizations and by the working people in factories and mills, on building sites and in agricultural units, in mass organizations, as well as in scientific, art and cultural establishments. Hundreds of thousands of working people, voicing the thoughts of the whole people, have — by word of mouth and in writing — once more asserted their *full* *adhesion* to the Party's policy. In the provisions of the Directives, the working people have seen mirrored their own aspirations, the legitimate desire of seeing the country's economy and socio-cultural life ever more prosperous. The discussions which have taken place in an atmosphere of optimism and confidence in the future, have emphatically pointed to *the indissoluble links between the Party and the people*, the firm

resolve of the masses to fulfil the targets set by the Party. Some 30,000 proposals have been put forward which once more demonstrate the working people's concern for rationally husbanding the resources at our disposal and finding efficient ways and means of implementing the Directives. All these suggestions will form the object of thorough-going studies, as they are valuable elements in the fulfilment of the forthcoming Five-Year Plan.

Comrades,

The Draft Directives, as a whole, embody, as it has already been mentioned, a further reassertion of the Party's general policy of building socialism. This policy, conceived in the very first years, when we passed on to building the new social system, has proved in practice its full correctness, materialized in the achievements that have set our national economy, the people's material and spiritual life on the road of uninterrupted and rapid progress. That is why we have every reason for unswervingly pursuing this policy, being convinced that by its implementation we shall score further successes in economic development and in raising the working people's well-being.

The first of the basic tasks under the new Five-Year Plan, as emphasized in the General Report of the Central Committee delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu is *to continue the country's socialist industrialization*. Our own experience has fully confirmed that, for the countries that have inherited a state of economic backwardness from capitalism, industrialization is the determining economic factor for the

progress of the economy as a whole and for building the new social system. At the same time, the intense development of industry, based on the Marxist-Leninist concept of industrialization, is the only way through which our economy will be able gradually to reach the level of the economically advanced countries. Under the Five-Year Plan, we shall continue to develop industry at a rapid pace, as an expression of the Party's unswerving policy of increasing and systematically improving the country's productive forces.

In the process of industrialization, our Party firmly pursues *the line of a more rapid development of the heavy industry*, as an essential prerequisite for extended reproduction and for the promotion of modern technique throughout the economy. At the same time, there are all the conditions for a marked increase in the output of consumer goods during the new Five-Year Plan.

As you know, *the question of quality* has long been placed by our Party *in the focus of attention* of all the working people and important results have been obtained in this respect. Under the new Five-Year Plan, it is imperative that we make further headway in improving the quality of products, of services to the population and of all economic activities. We emphasize this question so much, Comrades, because every new achievement in improving quality has beneficial effects throughout the national economy and in our daily life. At the same time, high quality of goods is an essential criterion for rendering our products competitive on the international market. We must continue paying particular attention to the quality of the goods we export, bear-

ing in mind the fact that — as is but natural — the goods always preferred in foreign trade are those which best meet the buyer's requirements by their high standards.

The Draft Directives comprise *an extensive and complex programme of measures aimed at an intensive and many-sided development of agriculture* — a branch of particular importance for the progress of our national economy. The increase by some 20 per cent in agricultural output in the next five years will, in the future, too, ensure that the home demands for agricultural plant and animal produce are met and will increase the contribution of agriculture to raising the national income. The consolidation of socialist relations in the countryside, alongside the expansion of the technical and material basis through a more marked process of chemicalization, through the stepping up of hydromelioration work, the extension of mechanization, the increase in the number of specialists, as well as the stimulation of the peasantry's interest in raising agricultural output are the main features of the measures taken for developing agriculture in the next years.

As pointed out in the General Report of the Central Committee, the growth of efficiency in all fields of activity requires *still greater concentration of efforts towards consistent and many-sided technical progress*. That is why the Draft Directives provide for the supplying of economy with machines, installations and equipment at the level of world technics, the application of improved technological methods and the introduction of new products into manufacture, the extension of mechanization and automation. More favourable conditions will thus be created throughout

the economy for the implementation of the highly important tasks of raising labour productivity and reducing production costs.

The uninterrupted process of socio-cultural development of the country and of modernization of the economy requires knowledge and application of all that is new and valuable in world science and technics, as well as *an intensified development of original fundamental and applicative scientific research*; there will have to take place a particular growth regarding research in the technical sciences. Proceeding from this necessity, it is envisaged to expand the technical and material basis of science, securing better conditions for research workers, so that they may make their full contribution to the general progress of science and technics, and offering them wider possibilities of displaying their creative initiative, their talent and skill.

In the years of socialist construction, as a result of the conditions created by the Party and the government, hundreds of thousands of cadres of all levels have been trained in schools and faculties, people of whom we can justly be proud. The necessity of constantly raising the general cultural standards of our population calls for further sustained efforts, for *the development of the educational system*. We shall have to pay priority attention to training well-qualified workers and specialists, capable of keeping in step with technical progress and of skillfully utilizing the modern means of production the enterprises are endowed with.

All provisions of the Draft Directives are aimed at steadily turning to account the country's reserves and possibilities, at mobilizing the creative energy of the

mass of the people, with a view to attaining the supreme goal of the policy and entire activity of our Party — *the material and cultural prosperity of the people, the continuous flourishing of socialist Rumania.*

Comrades,

The implementation of the new Five-Year Plan calls for the concentration of efforts of the Party bodies and organizations, of the state bodies and of all the working people on finding the most efficient ways and means for the smooth progress of activity in all fields of socio-economic life.

In the following, I shall dwell upon the main tasks and measures on which the carrying out of the provisions laid down in the Draft Directives largely depends.

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One of the imperative prerequisites for the development of the national economy — a continuous process, viewed in the widest possible perspective — is *the steady growth of power resources*. The Five-Year Plan targets in this important domain are part and parcel of the Ten-Year Plan for the development of power resources. Congress will discuss the report dealing with the Draft Directives on the Turning to Account of Power Resources and the Country's Electrification in the 1966—1975 Period.

In extending the power basis, we aim, first and foremost, at a judicious proportioning of the production and utilization of primary power resources, with a view to ensuring, for as long a period as possible, the raw materials — methane gas and crude

oil — needed for the petrochemical industry and for certain technological processes. Taking into account the advantages offered by the high-grade processing of oil and methane gas, the Ministry of the Oil and Chemical Industry will have to pay more attention to their being used economically. In close connection with the complex and efficient utilization of primary power resources, we lay particular emphasis on the growth of coal output — especially on the mining of lignite.

The development of industry, agriculture and transport, the extension of the technical progress in all branches, the rise in the living standards of the population require an ever greater output of electric power. It is therefore a particularly important task *to double by 1970 the installed power and the output of electric power*. To attain this target, measures are required, in the first place to ensure a steady pace of work on the building sites of the big power stations. In appreciating the activity of power stations and electric networks, the basic criterion is that they should function without any breakdown, that the consumers should be uninterruptedly supplied. We are convinced that all those who work in the electric power industry will spare no effort to carry out, in the best conditions, the tasks to meet the growing power requirements of the national economy.

Metal output is an important pointer to the level of economic development. Taking this into account, our Party pays special attention to the development of an up-to-date iron-and-steel industry, based on advanced technological methods, able to ensure a substantial rise in output and the enrichment of assortments, especially with alloy and quality steels, which lead to

particularly favourable economic effects as regards the efficient utilization of metal. In the iron-and-steel works and enterprises, our technicians will have to thoroughly assimilate and consistently use modern methods of steel manufacture, on which the development of the iron-and-steel industry under the next Five-Year Plan relies to the greatest extent.

A decisive contribution to the growth of metal output will be made by the commissioning of the "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Iron-and-Steel Combine in Galați, which, by 1970, will have to produce nearly one third of the total steel output. In order to carry out the work on this important building site, where investments in 1966—1968 run up to an annual average of 2,000 million lei, the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry and the other ministries co-operating in this project must focus their attention on the rational spacing out of operations and the most judicious organization of work. To this end, it will be necessary to draw up, as soon as possible, a plan of concrete measures, whose implementation must secure the commissioning of the new production capacities on time and at a high standard of quality. We are convinced that the builders and fitters, who have amply proved their skill and diligence in the raising of the Hunedoara and Reșița combines, will make their full contribution to the implementation of these important tasks.

In line with ensuring the metal basis of economy *there grows the importance of the non-ferrous metallurgy*. Bearing in mind the further development of the machine-building industry — as the chief consumer — and, within this branch, the more than twofold growth of the output of the electrical engineer-

ing industry, we aim that by 1970 non-ferrous metallurgy should meet, as largely as possible, the necessities of the country's economy in respect of zinc, lead, aluminium and copper. The carrying out of these provisions is directly linked to the timely defining of the specific features of the deposits, the ensuring of a rational volume of reserves, the promotion of fast-building methods for the new mining capacities. With a view to turning to account the non-ferrous metal deposits in a complex and most economical way, it is advisable for the Ministry of Mining and Electric Power, in co-operation with the Ministry of the Oil and Chemical Industry, to carry out technological investigations and technical-economic surveys regarding the turning to account of the various types of ore, which should establish the optimum extraction and quality limits in the dressing and metallurgical processing stages of the concentrates, so that maximum metal extractions may be obtained.

Comrades,

As you know, more than two thirds of the equipment needed to carry out the investments in the national economy will be supplied under the next Five-Year Plan by *the machine-building industry*. In order to be equal to this task of the highest responsibility, the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, together with the recipient ministries, will have to work out, not later than this year, detailed classified lists of the machinery and equipment to be manufactured during the new Five-Year Plan

period ; they will have to specify the necessary reference models and patents, as well as the dates at which this equipment will be assimilated for manufacture and delivered. The classified lists will be completed and brought to date every year, in step with the demands and possibilities of the economy, continuously keeping in step with the technical progress being achieved on the world plane.

All through the years, the engineers, designers, technicians and workers in the machine-building industry have proved their ability to assimilate for manufacture high-standard products. Nowadays we design and produce in our country high-standard machines and equipment with high performances for the power, oil, light and food industries, agriculture, transport, etc. The equipment turned out by the machine-building industry, which is used in nearly all our sectors and enterprises, has yielded good results and has met with appreciation in the countries to which it has been exported. The ensuing years will offer still wider scope to the designing and building of new machines and equipment. Concurrently, we shall go on purchasing the documentation and the patents of the best products available on the world market as an efficient means of assimilating for production new plant and equipment.

Increased contribution towards the realization of complex installations with which the economy is to be endowed is one of the main directions to which the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry should give its attention in the next years. Our institutes are in a position to design a greater number of complex installations and the machine-building enterprises are

able to turn out an ever larger part of the ancillary installations.

The complex problems that will arise in the coming period as a result of the development and diversification of production in the machine-building industry call for *a more rapid pace in assimilating the new products for manufacture*. The assimilation of new machines and equipment, as well as the improvement of those now being produced, require a substantial development of the technical basis of plants by strengthening planning and designing departments, setting up prototype workshops and test laboratories, as well as by other means necessary to ensure the smooth running of production. The Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry will have to concern itself with more actively drawing scientists into solving the main problems of technical progress in the machine-building enterprises, to step up research activities in its institutes, aiming at the same time at an improvement in the organization and equipping of the factory laboratories, so that some of these may become Republican centres of specialized research, as has been the case with semiconductor devices, in which good results have been obtained.

The specialization and streamlining of production call for *constant improvement in the relations of co-operation* of the machine-building enterprises and for the co-ordination of technological and manufacturing programmes with the enterprises of other branches supplying materials. It is necessary for the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, the other ministries and the State Planning Committee to improve collaboration between the works which share in the manufacture of the machines and installations, to perfect

planning methods and more actively to stimulate the interest of enterprises in carrying out co-operation programmes on time.

For doing away with the lag in the electrical engineering industry, mentioned in the General Report of the Central Committee, it is necessary that the annual growth rate of output in this branch should exceed 16 per cent under the future Five-Year Plan, this rate being higher than the average rate in the machine-building industry. This will result in *a better supply of the economy with heavy power equipment and electrotechnical products* as well as with durable consumer goods.

Given the difficulties encountered *in meeting the demand of spare parts* both for home-made and imported equipment, a comprehensive programme is being worked out to organize the output of spare parts, in the required quantities and ranges of products in machine-building enterprises and also in the factories and workshops of other industries.

The fulfilment of all the big and complex tasks that devolve upon the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry under the coming Five-Year Plan largely depends on the way of organizing and guiding the activity in the enterprises and the central bodies of this Ministry. The way in which the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry will fulfil its plan targets will also be decisively determined by the spirit of responsibility with which the recipients will specify in good time their actual requirements of machines and equipment, as well as all their necessities regarding the quantity, quality and technical standard of the products. We shall have to exert a systematic control over the way the Ministry of the

Machine-Building Industry and the recipient ministries fulfil their mutual obligations. We firmly believe that, enjoying the continuous support of the Party and the government, the workers, technicians and engineers employed in the machine-building industry will be up to their tasks and will, this time too, creditably implement the targets of the State Plan.

The Report delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu and the Draft Directives envisage that, under the ensuing Five-Year Plan too, *the chemical industry* should have the highest rate of production growth. It is our Party's merit to have attached timely and special importance to the building of a modern chemical industry whose output will continue to go up impetuously in the next Five-Year Plan period as well. The task of this branch is to expand and diversify the technical and material basis of supplies to all the sectors of the economy and to make a substantial contribution to the raising of agricultural output; the products of synthetic chemistry have become indispensable in today's modern and civilized life and make their way with every passing day into ever more varied fields of productive and individual consumption. At the same time, the increasing share of chemistry in the export of industrial products turns it into an ever more active branch in the development of our country's foreign trade.

By 1970, the new enterprises to be put into operation under the Five-Year Plan will turn out nearly 40 per cent of the entire output of the chemical industry. It follows that strict observance of the commissioning terms and the realization in the shortest possible time of the planned technical and economic

indices at every new plant is essential for the fulfilment of the envisaged production targets. Taking into account the experience, not always positive, gained under the Six-Year Plan, the Ministry of the Oil and Chemical Industry will have to specify in good time the technical and economic features regarding the equipment to be built and, together with the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry, will have to ensure the conclusion of contracts for such equipment and their delivery at the required dates. As regards imported equipment, it should be contracted in good time, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade, on the basis of technological standards, accurately checked up in practice.

The chemical industry comprises a large number of scientists and highly-qualified researchers. In this field, more than anywhere else, all conditions exist for working out original methods for manufacturing valuable products. Research workers in the field of chemistry have elaborated a method for producing low pressure acetylene by electric arc, original methods for obtaining detergents from oil products, fatty acids from paraffin, for manufacturing polyethylene, as well as many other methods for producing assortments of dyestuffs and medicines. Such achievements arouse the justified satisfaction of their authors and of all of us, and are a stimulus for further successes.

Thanks to the facilities created in the research institutes of the Academy, in the departmental institutes and in the research sections of plants, original research can make a greater contribution in 1966—1970 to raising the technical level and expanding production in the chemical industry.

Under the new Five-Year Plan important tasks devolve on *forestry*, through which one of the main riches of the country is turned to account. In addition to providing timber, the forests play a significant role in soil protection, contribute to the hydrological equilibrium, to the development of game and add to the picturesqueness of the country's landscape. Some of the areas of the country, especially those strongly eroded by water, can only be used for the development of forest vegetation.

The main task in the field of forestry is the continued application of measures for increased timber output. The Ministry of Forestry will have to pay particular attention to the plantation of fast-growing resinous and deciduous species of highly productive varieties, verified under the conditions prevailing in our country. At the same time it is necessary to improve the quality of afforestation work and especially the upkeep of the plantations with a view to ensuring their rapid growth.

Lumbering stations and the timber-processing industry should further reduce losses to a minimum and improve the sorting out of felled timber, so that as much timber as possible may reach the economic circuit without additional felling. This task is all the more pressing, as under present circumstances we are not going to increase the amount of felled timber. Consequently, we shall continue the policy of high-grade turning to account of timber in the combined works built under the Six-Year Plan and in those envisaged to be built; this will ensure optimum standards for timber processing, high-quality products and a variegated range of assortments in demand both in the home and foreign markets.

During the next Five-Year Plan we intend to do away with the lag in the *development of production capacities and in the technical endowment of the light industry*, so that this branch may meet more fully the increased demands of the population as regards the range and quality of products. As early as 1966, the investments allocated to the Ministry of the Light Industry will be about twice as big as in 1965, while throughout the 1966—1970 period they will be some 2.6 times bigger than in the preceding five years. Such an investment programme and more particularly such a phasing of investments demand a serious rallying of forces and highly responsible activity on the part of the Ministry of Light Industry and of the building organizations called upon to assist in achieving the new projects in this branch.

Under the Six-Year Plan, efforts have been made to expand *the food industry* and supply the factories with modern equipment and installations ; these efforts will be continued under the new Five-Year Plan as well, the conditions being thereby created for a better processing of the ever growing resources of agricultural produce and ensuring as great a variety of assortments as possible. It is incumbent on the Ministry of the Food Industry to constantly see to it that a greater variety of production is achieved, to make greater efforts to improve the quality and the aspect of products, this being major objectives in meeting the requirements of the population.

Comrades,

The General Report of the Central Committee of our Party delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu amply defines *the significance of agriculture* in the

whole of our national economy and broadly tackles the main tasks in developing plant and animal output.

I am now going to dwell on the more important measures that are to be carried out in order to fulfil the tasks included in the General Report and in the Draft Directives.

At the present stage it is necessary for us to achieve a substantial progress in agriculture such as to comply with the demands of a balanced and harmonious development of the national economy, to increase the share contributed by agriculture to the national income and ensure the advancement of the living standards of the peasantry and of all the people.

You have seen what great efforts we are determined to make in order to develop agriculture under the coming Five-Year Plan. The implementation of the envisaged investment programme requires on the part of the people active in agriculture and, more particularly, of those in the management of this branch a greater concentration of forces than hitherto, a more careful and thorough training, and persevering and enthusiastic work.

As you know, a considerable part of the investment funds will be used for *expanded mechanization* in plant production and animal husbandry, as well as for extending mechanization of agricultural operations in the hilly and mountainous areas. In this respect it is important that the Higher Council of Agriculture should specify the types of tractors and agricultural machines suitable for each kind of operation, so that the programme for their assimilation and manufacture may be drawn up in good time.

The great efforts made by the state with a view to mechanizing agriculture must be accompanied by

efficient measures designed to ensure *the very best utilization of equipment*. The machine-and-tractor stations will have to steadily improve their work, carrying out as wide a range of operations as possible, in shorter time, at a high standard and low costs.

You know, Comrades, from the Draft Directives, that the main targets aimed at ensuring the development of agricultural production under the coming Five-Year Plan include *the carrying out by the state of important land improvement work and primarily considerable work for expanding irrigated areas*, which by 1970 are to grow to more than 600,000 hectares, that is three times the total area throughout the country at present. With a view to fulfilling this important task, the State Water Committee and the Higher Council of Agriculture are to draw up, beginning this very year, a detailed work programme to be carried out in stages, having first of all in view the arrangements for irrigating the lands on the Danube terrace, as well as the completion of damming-up and draining work started in recent years. The big volume of investments envisaged for this work calls for a most urgent finalizing of the solutions that are being put forward, as well as for thorough organization of the elaboration of blueprints and execution of the work. Special efforts are required for training the necessary personnel and preparing all the conditions for efficient operation of the irrigation systems.

You know that, concurrently with the higher degree of mechanization and the extension of irrigated areas, in 1970 agriculture will receive 3.5 times *more chemical fertilizers* than in 1965, and increased quantities of pest and weed-killers. The use of chemical

fertilizers makes it necessary for the Higher Council of Agriculture to judiciously distribute them according to areas and crops, to establish adequate methods of storing and distributing fertilizers, as well as to closely co-operate with the Ministry of the Machine-Building Industry with a view to assimilating and manufacturing the equipment for incorporating the fertilizers in the soil.

The growth of farm output and the rise in per hectare yields largely depend on the *seed varieties* which are utilized. That is why the Higher Council of Agriculture will have to see to the production, in adequate quantities, of more productive and high-quality selected wheat seeds, as well as of maize hybrids adapted to each area and to irrigation conditions, of sugar-beet and sunflower seeds with a high content of sugar and, respectively, oil. It is also necessary to start growing vegetable varieties in a wider range of assortments, apt to ensure the supply of fresh produce over as long a period of the year as possible.

As is known, in our country, under present circumstances, the decisive factor in obtaining good results in *livestock-breeding* is a *substantial increase in fodder output*. The Higher Council of Agriculture will have to see to the extension of the assortments of valuable and high-yield fodder seeds and will have to organize specialized farms, especially for the production of lucerne and clover seeds. A sizeable rise in the fodder output can and must be obtained by resowing and treating with fertilizers natural pastures and meadows, as well as by turning eroded lands to account. There is wide scope in this domain for the people's councils to display initiative and skill.

During the new Five-Year Plan period, the *state farms* will receive important investment funds for the increased mechanization of production processes, the setting up of specialized livestock-raising units, hydro-melioration work, the building of glasshouses, and the planting of new vineyards and orchards. The streamlining and concentration of production in specialized units which lead to savings in investments, as well as a judicious utilization of the lands and technical means, contributing to higher output and labour productivity, and to lower costs are of particular importance for the implementation of the tasks set to these farms by the Draft Directives.

Agricultural production co-operatives will continue to be assisted by the state by way of the machine-and-tractor stations, which will put at their disposal the most up-to-date technical means, by way of ensuring increased quantities of chemical fertilizers, credits, seeds of the most valuable varieties and pedigree livestock.

The Report delivered by Comrade Nicolae Ceaușescu spotlights the fact that it is in the interest of each agricultural production co-operative to expand irrigated areas by its own means. To materialize this highly important recommendation, the Higher Council of Agriculture, the State Water Committee and other central bodies which are called upon to assist the production co-operatives in this work, will have to proceed without delay to the elaboration of surveys and the organization of the manufacture of equipment, pipes and other items needed for irrigation.

The measures aimed at consolidating the production co-operatives from the economic and organizational points of view and the granting of material incentives

to the co-operative farmers with regard to the fruits of their work — measures which have been amply dwelt upon in the General Report of the Central Committee — will directly help to develop the initiative of the engineers, the leading cadres and all the peasants who have joined such units, in successfully fulfilling the tasks set by the Party to agriculture.

The technical and material conditions prevailing in agriculture and those to be created in the ensuing years, the consolidation and development of socialist relations in the countryside make it possible to turn to account the big reserves available in this branch with a view to increasing agricultural plant and animal output in keeping with the ever growing requirements of the national economy and of the working people.



The development of *transport and telecommunications* in close connection with the growth rate of industrial and agricultural output, with the scope of building work, plays an essential part in modern economy, increasing in step with the growing complexity of inter-enterprise relations and the expansion of foreign trade. Proceeding from these considerations, in the next five years we shall continue and intensify our efforts aimed at extending and modernizing the means of transport, by allocating to the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications a volume of investments 80 per cent bigger than during the previous five years. This particularly substantial increase calls for *a most judicious utilization of funds* by choosing the most advantageous solutions for step-

ping up the capacity of our transport system, by equipping it with means of high economic efficiency. Greater attention must be paid at the same time to *a most rational utilization of transport capacities*, so as to ensure at minimum operation costs, prompt services, and a fast goods traffic at peak periods and all the year round.

In the field of telecommunications the main concern should be to expand the capacity of automatic telephone exchanges in urban areas and to start the automation of trunk calls in order to ensure efficient communication facilities of the high technical and qualitative standard, as required by the country's economic and social development.

Comrades,

The high rates of development of our national economy are the outcome of our Party's consistent policy of *increasing the accumulations destined for investments*. The dynamism of the Rumanian economy, the unceasing growth of the national income furnish the possibility — as shown in the General Report of the Central Committee — of carrying out under the coming Five-Year Plan a programme of much ampler investments than in the previous periods — an essential prerequisite for further achieving a steady development of all the branches of economy. That is why in the distribution of the national income we constantly bear in mind an increase of the accumulation fund in keeping with the need to maintain *a high-rate growth of production*, parallel with ensuring the resources needed to systematically raise the material standards and cultural levels.

Our investment policy emerges clearly from the way we distribute the funds; they are directed *primarily to the sphere of material production*, in order to support the development of the branches decisive for the advance of the whole of economy.

The investment programme has been drawn up and is to be carried out in order to ensure *high economic efficiency*, so that our great efforts should yield maximum results in the shortest possible time. In this respect, the focussing of efforts and resources on the main objectives upon which the future development of the national economy depends, the adoption of the most advanced technological and designing solutions, the shortening of commissioning terms and the timely training of qualified personnel are of an importance which it would be impossible to emphasize sufficiently.

The fulfilment of the investment programme under the ensuing Five-Year Plan is contingent upon *continuous improvement in the activity of the investment recipients, designers, suppliers of equipment and builders, with a view to commissioning on time the new production capacities*. The wide scope of the new building sites, some of which running up to many hundreds of millions of lei annually, raises ever more complex technical and organizational problems whose solution requires a strict coordination of efforts through the permanent co-operation of all those concerned with investment activity. We feel we ought to emphasize once more the cardinal importance of the measures aimed at *ensuring the completion within the established terms of the work envisaged*, especially in those fields where the major investments will be made as early as in the first years of the Five-Year Plan.

The fact should be recalled in particular that *the fulfilment of the plan in 1966 and 1967 largely depends on the fulfilment of the investment plan in the current year.* The ministries are in duty bound to ensure the timely contracting of equipment and its delivery on schedule as stipulated in the contracts — correlated to the building and assembly diagrams — and also to attend to the elaboration of the design work and to an even supply of the building sites, to preparations for the running tests, so as to ensure the steady progress of work, from the opening of the site to the start of normal output of the new capacities.

Greater responsibility rests with the building organizations of all ministries and people's councils, in carrying out building and assembly work in the ensuing years. Building activities have acquired a wide scope, especially under the Six-Year Plan. We are all witnessing the raising of an impressive number of combines, factories, housing developments and socio-cultural establishments throughout the country. Our builders apply economically highly efficient methods that help to shorten the commissioning terms, to improve the standards and finish of the building work. The tasks set by the new Five-Year Plan call for fresh and still bigger progress in this branch. The completion of a most ample annual volume of work will have to be ensured on the major sites, and standstill periods in the early part of the year have to be eliminated ; greater attention will have to be paid to the job continuity and training of workers, especially those engaged in fitting assembly and finishing work ; the utilization of equipment will have to be improved substantially ; it is

necessary that in step with the growing investments utmost attention be paid on all sites to cutting down timber and metal consumption.

The fulfilment of the vast building programme requires a *substantial rise in the assortment and quality of building materials and installations* of all types, the assimilation and delivery on time of equipment and implements needed for the mechanization and improved quality of work carried out on the sites.

The complex character of the technical equipment supplied to the new industrial projects, the necessity of strictly observing modern technology, as well as the requirements related to improving output quality entail increased exigency as to the qualification of the personnel. That is why *the thorough and timely training of the personnel who are to work in the new units is a major task for all ministries*. Relying on our own positive experience, we deem it advisable for the workers, engineers and technicians who are to make up the basic personnel of the new units to participate in assembling the equipment and in the carrying out of the running tests and thus to get familiar with all operational details of the installations, so that the planned technical and economic parameters of the new capacities should be attained as early as in the first months of production.

Comrades,

As you know, the Draft Directives envisage that our country will continue expanding and strengthening its relations of economic co-operation with the socialist countries and extending its economic ties with all states. This fully complies with the policy of our

Party and state of continuously strengthening friendship and co-operation with all socialist countries, of consistently promoting the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems.

According to the Draft Directives, *by 1970 the total volume of our foreign trade will increase by over 40 per cent as compared with 1965.* The successes scored in the development of all branches of the national economy, the economic upsurge in the 1966—1970 period create the necessary prerequisites for fulfilling the tasks of raising the volume of foreign trade.

In the implementation of the provisions concerning the development of foreign trade and of economic co-operation with foreign countries under the ensuing Five-Year Plan, particularly important tasks devolve on the ministries and enterprises concerned with the production of export goods, on the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the foreign trade companies, as well as on the ministries that are recipients of imported goods.

The producing ministries and enterprises should pay *particular attention to a most efficient fulfilment of the tasks of export goods deliveries* on schedule and at a high technical and qualitative standard. The improvement of output quality should be an essential and constant aim, a primordial duty of the manufacturing enterprises. Responsibility for the quality of the goods delivered for export rests, first of all, and mainly, with the management of those enterprises. At the same time, the ministries and the other central bodies should organize a strict control of the productive enterprises.

Important and responsible tasks as to the quality of export goods also devolve on the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the foreign trade companies. *Technical*

and quality control both in the course of production and on reception should be so organized as to accept for export only products whose quality complies with the terms of the agreements and contracts concluded.

In accordance with the Draft Directives, the ensuing years will see greater efforts towards the building of new production capacities which are to ensure increased availabilities of goods demanded for export. This will bring in additional currency to meet imports needed for the long-term development of our national economy. To fulfil this task, it is necessary to take in good time all steps needed for the commissioning of the new projects on schedule, and for ensuring products whose quality should be equal to the world market standards.

The ministries and the enterprises concerned with the production of export goods, in co-operation with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the foreign trade companies, have to pay constant attention to the promptest possible adaptation of production to the demands and exigencies of the foreign market. For this purpose, it is necessary to take *measures for a more extensive and thorough-going prospecting of the foreign market*, as well as for improving the forms of organization and the methods used in carrying out the foreign trade plan. A close co-operation between the foreign trade companies and the enterprises manufacturing export goods, as well as greater mobility in their joint activities for surveying the foreign market and for selling goods must be secured in order to make these measures more efficient.

There are also important tasks with respect to the importation of machinery, equipment and installations. It is necessary that the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the

foreign trade companies and the ministries that are the recipients of imported goods should intensify their activity of technical and economic documentation, with a view to securing imports of machinery, equipment and installations up to the level of the most accomplished types supplied on a world scale, at the dates required by our national economy, and in keeping with the current trade practices on the foreign market.

The concern for *bettering the qualitative side of the production process as well as of economic life as a whole* stands out as particularly important for the development of the national economy at a steady rate. The scientific organization of work and the judicious, thrifty utilization of the funds and means which the enterprises are provided with, the raising of the efficiency of both investments and foreign trade, as well as of all other economic activities, are major and constantly topical goals. *Perseverance along this path makes it possible to ensure the systematic growth of the national income* and, implicitly, of the resources for implementing the investment programme and raising the people's living standards.

An all-round improvement in technical and material supplies is required by the extension of relations in the sphere of production and by the diversity of the material resources which circulate between producers and consumers. On the basis of the experience accumulated, greater attention must be attached to mutual and most expeditious relations between ministries and between enterprises in their twofold capacity — as suppliers and consumers. It is necessary to improve the system of economic contracts along flexible, expeditious lines and by a strengthened contract discipline,

bearing always in mind as a central goal, the best possible implementation of all provisions of the State Plan. Through efficient measures for the steady supply of enterprises, for delivery of goods in the assortments and quality ordered, for an improved circulation of products and the securing of adequate stocks, there are created in each enterprise the conditions required for a judicious utilization of production capacities, higher labour productivity, lower production and circulation costs.

In order to improve economic activity in all its aspects, *material incentives will have to become more varied*, contingent upon the concrete results obtained by each worker at his place of work. In this connection, it is necessary to study, test and then put to the use new incentives that should have a greater and more direct influence on the working people's initiative.



The large volume of goods and services to be made available to the population, in accordance with its increased purchasing power, makes it necessary for the Ministry of Home Trade closely to study the evolution of the population's demands, to take a more active part in orientating the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, to concern itself most attentively with the expansion and modernization of the trade network and to improve the servicing of the public. It is the duty of the people's councils to focus their attention, in co-operation with the Ministry of Home Trade, on the development of small-scale production, through the local industry units, with a view to supplementing the assortments of consumer goods supplied by the Republican in-

dustry with high-quality products demanded by the population ; to make greater efforts in order to expand the servicing network. It is desirable that the handicraft co-operatives should direct their activity towards the same aim, by closely collaborating with the people's councils with a view to a judicious siting and specialization of the units.

The Draft Directives earmark substantial funds for *housing construction*, which is to continue at an intense pace, for town planning and embellishment, as well as for expanding socio-cultural activities. The people's councils and the central bodies on which the task of implementing the provisions in this field devolves, must include among their basic concerns the efficient utilization of the funds allotted. It is necessary thoroughly to organize the work for the implementation of the housing programme, for building cultural and art establishments as well as health units, for expanding the sewerage and water supply systems, for improving public transport facilities, and for expanding parks and verdures as well as other recreational facilities. It is with particular attention that will have to be studied and worked out such solutions as can ensure *a greater variety of types of flats, a better use of floor space, a higher degree of comfort and finish* ; greater efforts must be made to turn over for occupancy the new dwellings at a steady pace, all the year round.

Comrades,

Alongside the stepping up of economic and social progress, with the greater experience and competence of the economic personnel and with the working

people's growing socialist consciousness, it becomes both possible and necessary to carry out new measures that will lend a still more efficient content to *the forms of planned management of the national economy*. It is among these preoccupations that *the action of working out the Five-Year State Plan* is included. The programme of the country's economic and social development, materialized in the Draft Directives, is to be worked out in detail and phased in terms of years and ministries in a Draft Five-Year Plan. This will make it possible to more thoroughly study the solutions concerning essential problems, of taking in good time the measures that are needed to implement the projects included in the Five-Year Plan, for the entire period as well as for each year.

The State Plan, in which are laid down the guiding principles of economic development, the main rates and proportions, has, as you know, *the character of a law*, whose provisions are binding. Just as in every living organism, in the national economy new situations may arise, brought about by the development of socio-economic life, by technical progress, as well as by other circumstances. That is why in the activity of planned economic management we have always considered the plan to be not a rigid mechanism, but *a framework that is constantly being adapted* to the objective, concrete conditions, determined by the evolution of social and economic phenomena. Worked out on the basis of this concept, the new Five-Year Plan requires on our part *flexibility and realistic thinking*, continuous concern for carrying through the fundamental tasks in the best conditions of efficiency, with a view to developing the entire economy at a steady pace.

Comrades,

The bright programme of the all-round development of our society, outlined in the Draft Directives for the new Five-Year Plan, fully complies with the possibilities and resources available to us, with the requirements of the historical stage through which we pass. Its implementation requires persevering efforts on the part of the working class, the peasantry, the intellectuals, of all working people. We have firm confidence in the energy and ability of our people, who, along the years that have elapsed since our country's Liberation, have, under Party leadership, acquired a great deal of fruitful experience, have got steeled in the struggle for building up the new, socialist life.

Concluding this report, we express our firm conviction that the fulfilment of the tasks resulting from the Five-Year Plan Directives is the cherished cause of the entire people, who, closely rallied round the Party, are working and will continue to work enthusiastically and with great zeal for winning new victories in the development and flourishing of our socialist Homeland.

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